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NEW HUMAN PARASITES

Schistoma bovis (Sonsino, 1876).—In June, 1921, I had the opportunity of watching the effect of a series of intramuscular injections of emetine on the ova of *Schistoma bovis* in a native (South African) boy of 8, who had contracted this infection along with *Schistoma haematobium*. The spindle-shaped eggs were uniformly longer and narrower than the human parasite, and measured from 0.20 to 0.236 mm. in length by 0.06 to 0.07 mm. in breadth. Those of *S. haematobium* were about 0.15 by 0.6 mm. (F. G. Cawston) (Vet. Rec., n. s. 1:817; Oct. 8, 1921). In another paper Cawston (Jour. Trop. Med., 24:242; Sept. 15, 1921) says these ova "indicate infestation either with *S. bovis* or with a larger variety of *S. haematobium* than that which commonly attacks the native and European population of Natal." In 1905, Christophers & Stephens found in the urine of a Madras native ova 205 by 53 μ (Jour. Trop. Med., 8:259) which might have been from *S. bovis*. Cawston's ova were also taken from the urine, whereas the ova of *S. bovis* are discharged only from the intestine so far as is known from previous observations. In the light of this evidence *S. bovis* cannot be listed unquestionably as a human parasite.

BOOK REVIEWS

LE PARASITISME ET LA SYMBIOSE. By M. Caullery. Encyclopedie Scientifique; Librairie Octave Doin, Paris. 400 pp., 55 text figs.

This interesting volume represents a course of lectures delivered at the Sorbonne in 1919. The topic of parasitism is attacked from the point of view of general biology and as a problem concerning the relations of organisms to each other. The author emphasizes in striking and effective fashion that parasitism, commensalism and symbiosis are not separate categories but a series which in nature is unbroken by any discontinuity. As such a process parasitism becomes the most striking illustration of evolution. The volume is in a way a successor to Van Benden's famous treatise on Commensalism and Parasitism, but the classical illustrations which are presented in detail in that work and have been so widely copied, are here passed over lightly and preference given to later researches and the detailed results that have come from the study of more recent years. The full biography that accompanies the work adds very greatly to its value for advanced students, and the brilliancy with which the topic is presented is characteristically French and sure to attract the general reader who is seeking information in this field.

The Japan Medical World, a monthly which was started in Tokyo last May, has printed several original articles of importance in parasitology. It also abstracts current Japanese medical literature and thus makes available in English the results of investigations in Japan that have previously been almost inaccessible. In view of the extensive and important work on parasites and parasitic diseases done in Japan these reviews, which thus far are exceedingly well written, will be of great value to scientific workers in other countries.

The Journal of the Philippine Islands Medical Association is a new periodical published bimonthly under the direction of the Philippine Islands Medical Association. The numbers thus far issued devote considerable attention to medical zoology. Among the important original articles are papers on parasitology by Haughwout.